

light brownish-ivory with scattered unequal light brown spots; base ivory-white with nearly obscured sparsely scattered light brown unequal spots; columella ivory-white with three unequal light brown spots on point of maximum width; interior of shell ivory-white. Interstices between the teeth are white. No mantle line is visible on the dorsal surface.

Measurements: Greatest length 17.25 mm.; greatest width 10 mm.; greatest height 9 mm.

The holotype specimen is numbered 1114 in the writer's collection. I wish to thank Mr. C. D. West of the Department of Zoology of Cornell University for taking the photographs of the type.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW MOLLUSK FROM CALIFORNIA

BY G. WILLETT

On several occasions during the past two years, Mrs. Rubie E. Sharon, of Hermosa Beach, California, has brought in specimens of a small mollusk with internal shell which she had collected at Anaheim Bay, Orange County. Two specimens of the same species, collected in Newport Bay, were also shown me by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chace. Recently, at my request, Mrs. Sharon brought in two living examples, one of which was photographed, then cleaned, and the other preserved as an alcoholic specimen. I am unable to refer them to any described species; therefore, they may be known as

LAMELLARIA SHARONI, sp. nov. Pl. 9, figs. 1, 1a, 1b.

Description.—Shell fragile, entirely internal, naticoid, inoperculate, imperforate; white, covered with a very thin, light pinkish epidermis. Aperture rounded below, the outer lip and columella merging to form three-fourths of an almost perfect circle. Outer lip thin, meeting the body whorl at an acute angle. Columella light brown, thin, regularly curved, with a shallow groove between it and the body whorl. Surface of shell marked by irregular growth lines and very fine spiral striations. Shell higher than wide, about the shape of some specimens of *Polinices altus* Dall, though very much smaller. Measurements of shell: Max. diam., 5.5; min. diam., 4.9; alt., 7.4 mm.: Aperture, alt., 6; diam., 4.3 mm.

Mantle of animal completely covering shell, roughly papillose, vinaceous rufous above, somewhat lighter below. In the center of the mantle, above, is a rather poorly defined hexagonal, flattish area, the diameter of which is about one-fourth the length of the animal. From each of the six angles of the central area a poorly defined ridge runs to the lower part of the mantle, each ridge being ornamented with from one to three dusky spots; also in the middle of the central area, and in each of the six areas between the ridges is a single black spot (Fig. 1b).

Type, No. 1059 Los Angeles Museum, collected by Mrs. Rubie E. Sharon among marine vegetation at extreme low tide, at Anaheim Bay, Orange County, California, January 6, 1939. Paratypes in collections of Mrs. Sharon, and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chace. An additional alcoholic specimen in the Los Angeles Museum.

The naticoid form of this shell at once distinguishes it from *Lamellaria stearnsi*, *diegensis*, *rhombica*, or *digueti*, as well as from any other species of the group known to the writer. Of the subgenera usually placed under *Lamellaria*, it is probably closest to *Marsenina* or *Coriocella* in shell characters. The mantle, however, is not fissured.

ASPECTS OF DEPAUPERIZATION

BY CALVIN GOODRICH

Depauperization as it is understood by malacologists is the outward manifestation of disease, accident or malnutrition or a reaction to inimical environment. It affects individual mollusks fairly frequently, but also it sometimes involves whole colonies and races. It is so common a phenomenon that authors usually have been content with merely mentioning it as an observation or, going farther, registering it by such a specific or subspecific name as *pauperculum*. But what may be termed the symptoms of depauperization have not been defined so far as the writer can discover. It is intended here to mention those signs, indications or marks of it that have come to his attention.

The most obvious symptom is dwarfing. In the sandy regions of eastern Michigan is a form of *Polygyra albolabris* to which the varietal name *maritima* is commonly given. Outside of the damp